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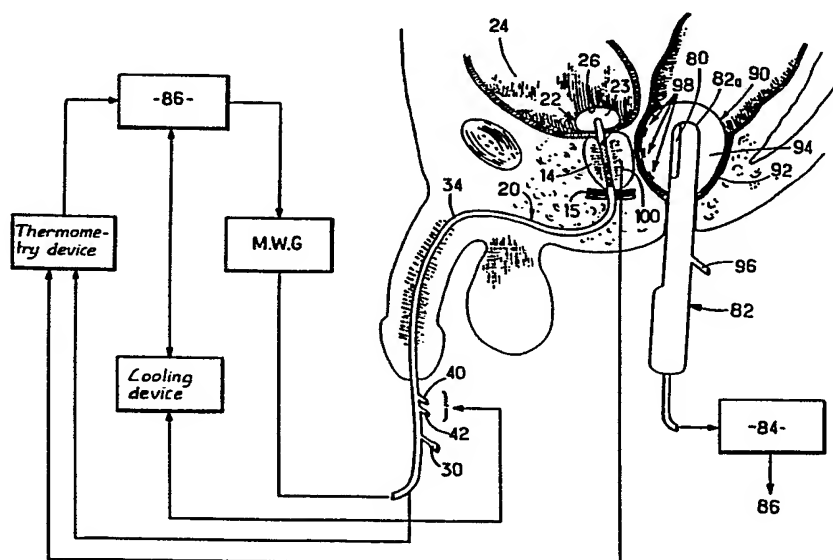
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TISSUES BY THERMAL EFFECT AND IN PARTICULAR THE PROSTATE, USING A URETHRAL MICROWAVE-EMITTING PROBE MEANS



(57) Abstract

An apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, is disclosed comprising a urethral emitting probe having a front end and a rear end, capable of being inserted in the urethra, provided with microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device, and working at a frequency and at a power effective to heat said tissues to a predetermined temperature for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect.

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Method and apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, and in particular the prostate, using a urethral microwave-emitting probe means.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, and in particular, the prostate, using a urethral microwave-emitting probe means.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

European patent 0,248,758 describes a microwave applicator which is inserted in the rectum for treating the prostate by hyperthermia. The microwave applicator is kept in position inside the rectum by a laterally projecting balloon, meaning that special protection of the rectum is required. Preferably, for heating the prostate, means are provided for reflecting the emitted microwaves which are then concentrated at the side of the body opening opposite to the balloon. Ducts are provided in the microwave emitting rectal applicator for circulating a cooling liquid (see page 5, lines 1 to 5).

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The cooling liquid protects the rectal walls in contact with the microwave antenna from damage. Moreover, the presence of the reflecting means is absolutely necessary to prevent the antenna from emitting in all directions, when the radiation is only required to be directed onto the prostate tissues.

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European patent 0,246,176 describes a catheter having an antenna equipped with a temperature sensor which is inserted into the urethra through to the bladder, for controlling the temperature reached in the urethra through use of the microwave applicator described in the above-cited European patent 0,248,558.

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From a practical point of view, the design of the microwave applicator described in European patent 0,248,758 for introduction in the rectum, is not satisfactory in that the application lacks accuracy since the prostate is remotely-irradiated.

It is furthermore essential with this method to prevent the emission of microwaves in all directions, this implying an emitting antenna of very special design equipped with reflecting means for directing the radiated microwaves in only one direction, namely towards the prostate.

Also, and unquestionably, with such a device, it is quite difficult, if not impossible, to protect the sphincter, and more generally to protect the surrounding tissues. This being especially so in the case of bladder treatment.

Finally, no working frequency is disclosed.

European patent 0,105,677 describes such a microwave antenna device for hyperthermia therapy designed to be introduced in the tract or the lumen, in which device the antenna assembly is placed inside a thin supple polymer film, without any means of protecting the sensitive tissues from the heat. The working frequency is broadly disclosed as ranging between 300 and 3,000 MHz, for instance 915 MHz (page 4, lines 7 and 24).

Patent document WO-A-81/03616 to Bicher describes yet again a microwave antenna system for hyperthermia therapy, which is inserted into a body cavity and used for the treatment of cancer and similar. Typical examples of inserting apertures are the mouth and upper throat.

The introductory part of said patent document cites the document J. Microwave Power 14(2) : 167-171 (1979) relative to an applicator working at a frequency of 400 or 915 MHz, introduced through the rectum for irradiation of the prostate. It is specified that said irradiation treatment involves a burning of the tissues which are close to the electrode.

According to said document, the characteristic of this irradiation treatment is that it is carried out at a lower

frequency and at a higher wavelength to improve penetration into the tissues to depths of 5 to 6 cm. Such deep penetration permits extensive irradiation of large tumors in the bowels or similar.

05 The revue "Proceedings of the 13th Annual Northeast Bioengineering Conference, Philadelphia, March 12-13, 1987, pages 390-393, Ryan" describes the pretreating by microwave-induced hyperthermia of patients suffering from biliary obstruction due to cancer, by inserting a catheter into the choledoch to allow drainage in an invasive way. The catheter works at 915 MHz.

10 Tests have been carried out with the same antenna in various media, as reported in Figure 5. In the case of tests B and D, the medium was a saline solution, and it is underlined in the "Discussion" part that when the medium is changed from air to a conductive medium such as a saline or bile medium, the performances decrease dramatically, which rather discourages the specialist from using a saline solution in microwave-induced hyperthermia.

15 Also, it is known from Proceedings of the IEEE, 72 (1984), February, No. 2, 224-225, the advantage of using focused microwave hyperthermia applicators. It is also disclosed obtention of an optimal frequency for a fixed aperture size and a given penetration depth. Figure 2 discloses optimal frequencies for given penetration depth of 2, 4 and 6 cm at 3,000 ; 1,500 and 915 MHz.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 It is now a main object of the present invention to solve the new technical problem consisting in providing a solution permitting a more accurate surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular of the prostate.

30 It is a further main object of the present invention to solve the above new technical problem, particularly in the thermal effect treatment of the prostate, without the need to use special probe means emitting in only one direction.

It is a further main object of the present invention to solve the new technical problem, consisting in providing a

05 solution permitting to precisely generate the microwaves in a relatively narrow penetration field, thereby avoiding to damage the tissues surrounding the tissues to be treated by thermal effect, these surrounding tissues necessitating not to be reached by the microwaves used to perform the thermal effect treatment.

10 It is another main object of the present invention to solve the new technical problem consisting in providing a solution permitting to perform the treatment of tissues by thermal effect in a localized manner, while providing a possibility of adapting the thermal effect treatment to the shape and the size of the tissues to be treated.

It is another object of the present invention to solve the aforesaid new technical problems in a semi-invasive way, namely by using the natural body cavities or body lumens.

15 All these technical problems are solved for the first time by the present invention, extremely simply, inexpensively, with greater accuracy and reliability in a manner exploitable on an industrial scale.

20 According to the present invention, the thermal effect is preferably a "thermotherapy", that means that the tissues are treated by heat energy at a temperature higher than 45°C and preferably ranging between about 45°C and not more than about 85°C, during a period of time sufficient to reach necrosis of the tissues submitted to the thermal effect.

25 Thermal effect treatment according to the preferred invention embodiment is fully different from the hyperthermia treatment of the prior art, since hyperthermia is limited to a temperature range lower than 45°C and generally of 40°C - 43°C. The invention is based on the discovery of unexpected positive
30 therapeutical effects provided by a heating of tissues at a temperature higher than 45°C versus a heating of said tissues at a temperature lower than 45°C. But, the invention can also be used to perform a hyperthermia treatment.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect comprising microwaves generating means adapted for generating microwaves at a working frequency of about 1,300 MHz \pm 50 MHz.

According to a specific feature, means are provided for selecting the working frequency of the microwaves in function of the size of the tissues to be treated by thermal effect.

According to a second aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, comprising an emitting probe having a front end and a rear end, capable of being inserted in a body lumen, said emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device, and said external microwave generating device comprising microwaves generating means adapted for generating microwaves at a frequency of about 1300 MHz \pm 50 MHz and a power effective to heat said tissues to a predetermined temperature for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect.

According to a preferred embodiment, the emitting probe is a urethral probe capable of being inserted in the urethra, positioning means are provided to position and maintain in position the urethral probe in the urethra. Preferably, said positioning means comprise an inflatable urethral balloon means located between said microwave antenna means and said front end, and urethral inflating means for inflating said urethral balloon means, said balloon reaching the bladder when said urethral probe is positioned in the urethra.

Advantageously, the urethral inflating means comprise a liquid medium.

According to a specific embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus, wherein said urethral inflating means for inflating said urethral balloon means comprise an

electroconductive liquid forming a radio reflecting screen capable of reflecting the microwaves emitted by said microwave antenna means, thereby protecting the bladder from being damaged by said microwaves.

05 According to another specific embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus comprising a urethral probe means comprising cooling means fed with a cooling medium, said cooling means extending up to the full length of the microwave antenna means, thereby preventing burns on the walls of the urethra in
10 contact with the urethral probe means due to said cooling medium.

 According to another embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, comprising :

 a) a urethral emitting probe having a front end and a
15 rear end, capable of being inserted in the urethra, said urethral emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device ;

20 b) a rectal probe means comprising control means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means ; and

 c) a central control device receiving the information provided by the control means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means,

25 d) correcting means for correcting the positioning of the urethral probe means, and

 e) said external microwave generating device comprising microwaves generating means adapted for generating microwaves at a frequency and at a power effective to heat said tissues to a
30 predetermined temperature for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect.

 According to another embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, comprising :

35 a) providing a urethral emitting probe having a front

end and a rear end, capable of being inserted in the urethra, said urethral emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave
05 generating device, and an urethral inflatable balloon means located between said microwave antenna means and said front end to reach the bladder, when said urethral probe is in the urethra ;

- urethral inflating means for inflating said urethral balloon means to lock the front end of the urethral probe in the
10 bladder neck,

- a rectal probe comprising an echographic probe connected to a screen equipped echograph and to a central control device for receiving the information provided by said echographic probe and controlling the positionning of the urethral probe means,

15 - correcting means for correcting the positioning of the urethral probe means,

- said external microwave generating device comprising microwaves generating means adapted for generating microwaves at a frequency and at a power effective to heat said tissues to a
20 predetermined temperature for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect, thereby having an echographic control of the surgical treatment of said tissues.

According to another embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, comprising :
25

- a urethral emitting probe having a front end and a rear end, capable of being inserted in the urethra, said urethral emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave
30 antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device, an urethral inflatable balloon means located between said microwave antenna means and said front end, and at least one urethral temperature sensor located in the vicinity of the microwave antenna means for detecting urethral temperature,

35

- a rectal probe means comprising control means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means, and a central control device receiving the information provided by the means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means, said rectal probe comprising at least one rectal temperature sensor for detecting the rectal temperature at the level of the rectal wall facing the tissues to be treated, and transmission means to transmit said temperature data recorded by said urethral and rectal temperature sensors to a thermometry device and to said central control device,

- said external microwave generating device comprising microwaves generating means adapted for generating microwaves at a frequency and at a power effective to heat said tissues to a predetermined temperature range for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect,

- said central control device comprising power and cooling temperature adjusting means to adjust one or both of the microwaves power and of the cooling temperature of the cooling means, when the temperature detected selected from the urethral temperature and from the rectal temperature is not conform to said predetermined temperature range.

According to another embodiment, the invention provides an apparatus comprising providing the rectal probe with a rectal inflatable balloon element mounted around the rectal probe on its front end and with rectal inflating means comprising an inflating liquid medium and feeding means for feeding said liquid medium through said rectal probe inflating means, thereby providing heat protection of the rectal walls. This inflating liquid can be advantageously a radioreflecting liquid in particular by being electroconductive.

According to a further embodiment, the invention provides an apparatus comprising providing the rectal probe with radio reflecting means to protect the rectal walls from heat.

According another embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus, wherein said urethral temperature sensor

comprises a plurality of strands of optical fibers placed in radially and/or longitudinally offset fashion in the longitudinal direction of the urethral emitting probe.

05 According to a further embodiment, the present invention provides an apparatus, wherein said urethral probe means comprises cooling means fed with a cooling medium, said cooling means
extending up to the full length of the microwave antenna means, said cooling means comprising cooling ducts arranged symmetrically
10 with respect to a symmetry plane of said urethral emitting probe, said urethral temperature sensors and said balloon inflating means
being located opposite in the same symmetry plane passing through the axis of the urethral probe means.

According to the present invention, it is possible to treat benign or malignant tissues by coagulation of cytoplasmic
15 proteins or by a myorelaxing effect on the muscular fibers, or a bacteriostatic effect, or to treat localized cancers of the bladder
or prostate, or prostatitis or cystitis, and more generally to perform the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy.

Further, the ability to cool the urethra allows for more
20 effective heat delivery to the centre of the prostatic lateral lobes with preservation of the periurethral tissues.

This ensures an increase therapeutic tissue destruction within the prostate leading to a more effective improvement
in voiding status that has been found with the prior art prostatic
25 microwave hyperthermia devices.

30

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Furthermore, according to the invention, process and apparatus, the overall operations are accomplished in most patients with a single session, anesthesia free treatment.

05 Further, with the help of a balloon self-retaining device provided at the front end of the urethral probe, it is rendered possible a quick and precise positioning of the microwave antenna means within the prostatic urethra in relation to the bladder neck.

10 Furthermore, with the help of the cooling means for cooling the urethral probe, it is possible to lower the temperature of the urethra walls during treatment with accuracy by controlling the flow of the cooling medium and/or the temperature of the cooling medium.

15 Further, the monitoring of the temperature of the urethra wall is safely and accurately effected with the presence of temperature sensors combined with the urethral probe. Additionally by incorporating also temperature sensors with the rectal probe, it is possible to monitor the temperature at the rectal wall. By providing a central control module, notably comprising a technical
20 computer, it is possible for the physician to control precisely the power output of the unit in response to the temperature measured by the urethral and/or rectal thermosensors. The achieved urethral and/or rectal temperatures and power output are displayed in real time and recorded by the computer for subsequent analysis. Print
25 out of the treatment parameters and temperature tracings are preferably available for inclusion in each individual patient record.

It is also preferred to have safety devices incorporated in the invention apparatus, to prevent the excessive delivery of
30 energy. These safety devices preferably include a thermometry feed-back system which maintains the temperature at not more than 44.5°C at the level of the urethral walls as measured by the urethral regulating thermosensors, and at not more than 42.5°C, at the level of the rectal walls as measured by the rectal
35 thermosensors.

It is preferred that the thermometry system is of the fiber optical type designed to accurately measure the temperature within the microwave field.

05 According to a specific feature, the rectal probe is provided with several optical thermosensors, in particular at least three optical thermosensors disposed in radially and/or longitudinally offset fashion in the longitudinal direction of the probe means, in such a way as to detect the temperature in various radial and/or longitudinal directions of the probe means.

10 According to an advantageous variant of embodiment, said apparatus comprises heat protecting means for protecting from the heat the sensitive tissues other than the tissues to be treated, said means preferably comprising means forming radioreflecting screen. Said apparatus may also be characterized in that one of
15 the means forming radioreflecting screen is placed at the level of an organ to be protected, such as the bladder, the sphincter.

Preferably, another part of the means forming radioreflecting screen protects the rectal wall from high temperatures.

20 A fourth aspect of the invention is also to provide an apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, and in particular the prostate, which apparatus comprises heating means for producing microwaves, said heating means being situated in an emitting probe means adapted to be inserted in a body cavity,
25 wherein said apparatus comprises heat protecting means for protecting from the heat the sensitive tissues other than the tissues to be treated, preferably comprising means forming radioreflecting screen.

30 According to a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, the means which, according to the invention, form radioreflecting screen, contain a radioreflecting liquid medium. Advantageously, said radioreflecting liquid medium is an electrically conductive liquid reflecting the microwaves.

35 According to a variant embodiment, the radioreflecting screen-forming means according to the invention comprise at least

one wire, parallel to the mean electrical field.

According to a currently preferred application to the treatment of the prostate, the apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that the probe means is a urethral probe means
05 inserted in the urethra up to the level of the prostate. Preferably, one part of the means forming radioreflecting screen according to the invention is at the level of an organ to be treated, such as the bladder, the sphincter.

According to another particularly advantageous embodiment
10 of the invention, said means forming radioreflecting screen and protecting the bladder may comprise a urethral balloon provided on the front end of the antenna, urethral inflating means being provided for inflating said balloon with a radioreflecting conductive solution.

According to a variant embodiment, the screen-forming means
15 protecting the bladder comprise a conductive solution injected directly into the bladder, said solution being preferably hypertonic.

According to another particularly advantageous embodiment
20 of the invention, another part of said screen-forming means is fast with a rectal probe means, for protecting the rectal wall from high temperatures.

Thus, according to a variant embodiment of said means
25 forming protection screen for the rectal wall, said means can comprise a radioreflecting liquid medium, in particular one introduced into a rectal balloon provided around the front end of the rectal probe means.

Means for immobilizing the rectal probe means in position
30 can be provided, said means preferably permitting a rotation of said probe means around its axis. Said immobilizing means preferably comprise a rectal balloon, for example in latex, which surrounds the rectal probe means, and inside which said probe means can be readily oriented from the outside.

According to one particular variant of embodiment, said
35 microwave generating device comprises an inner conductor

comprising a metallic cable coaxial to the probe means covered by an electrically insulating sleeve over its whole length, and an outer conductor extending over part of the length of the inner conductor, the emitting microwave antenna means being defined by the front part of the inner conductor, which ends at an intermediate level of the emitting probe means.

According to yet another particularly advantageous variant of embodiment, said temperature sensing means comprise a fiber-optic thermometer, heat-insulated from the cooling circuit, preferably comprising several strands of fibers disposed in radially and/or longitudinally offset fashion in the longitudinal direction of the probe means, in such a way as to detect the temperature in various radial and/or longitudinal directions of the probe means.

It is therefore obvious that the apparatus according to the invention, the emitting probe means can be positioned with great accuracy since it is inserted directly into the prostate along the natural urethral passage, thus preventing the sphincter from being damaged.

Furthermore, by setting the frequency of the microwave means at a value of about $1,300 \text{ MHz} \pm 50 \text{ MHz}$, it is unexpectedly obtained a very efficient thermal effect treatment of the prostate in the centre thereof, enabling in a single session to treat the full volume of the prostate by thermal effect.

Also, owing to the radioreflecting screen-forming means according to the invention, it becomes possible to protect efficiently the bladder as well as the rectal walls. It is possible, according to the invention, to use a probe means which preferably emits in one given direction.

Understandably, therefore, all the decisive technical advantages, unexpected by anyone skilled in the art, and listed hereinabove, are obtained according to the invention, and moreover, the proposed apparatus is very versatile and very easy to handle for a practitioner.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more readily understood on reading the following description of several embodiments of an apparatus according to the invention for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect in a preferred application to the treatment of the prostate, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which :

- 05 - Figure 1 is a diagrammatical view of a partial section of the complete apparatus according to the invention for the surgical treatment of tissues to be destroyed by thermal effect, illustrated in its preferred application to the treatment of the prostate, and comprising a urethral emitting probe means and a rectal echographic detecting probe means, both connected to a central control device ;
- 10 - Figure 2 is a view showing a partial longitudinal axial section of the main part of the urethral emitting probe means ;
- 15 - Figure 2a is a cross-section along line IIa-IIa of Figure 2 ;
- Figure 3 is a perspective side view of the urethral emitting probe means shown in Figures 1 and 2, the positioning means, preferably a urethral balloon being deflated ;
- 20 - Figure 4 illustrates a variant embodiment of the urethral emitting probe means according to the invention, showing a longitudinal axial section of a second embodiment of the cooling means ;
- Figure 5 illustrates another variant embodiment of the structural design of the urethral emitting probe means, showing an axial cross-section of another embodiment of the cooling means ;
- 25 - Figure 6 illustrates another variant of the cooling means in a view similar to Figure 5 ;
- Figure 7 illustrates yet another variant embodiment of the cooling means in a view similar to Figure 5.
- 30

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring in particular to Figure 1, this shows an apparatus according to the invention, bearing the general reference number 10, for the surgical treatment of tissues 12 by thermal effect, preferably the prostate 14, of the type comprising heating means 16 for inducing thermal effect, consisting of a microwave generating device 18, clearly shown in Figure 2, placed in an emitting probe means of general reference number 20, shown in longitudinal axial section in Figure 2, adapted to be inserted in a cavity of the body. The microwave generating device is capable of generating microwaves at a frequency of $1,300 \text{ MHz} \pm 50 \text{ MHz}$. Frequency setting means are also provided to set the frequency precisely at a frequency value within the range of $1,300 \text{ MHz} \pm 50 \text{ MHz}$.

In a preferred embodiment, the emitting probe means 20 is designed so as to be insertable within a lumen body of an animal, in particular a human being, this probe being preferably insertable within the urethra thereby constituting a urethral probe means.

According to a preferred embodiment, means for sensing the electrical field and/or means for sensing the temperature are present, preferably within a rectal probe means 82.

According to a specific preferred embodiment, the emitting probe means 20 comprises a front end 20a provided with positioning means 26 to position and maintain in position the urethral probe in the urethra. Preferably, said positioning means comprise a balloon means which can be of the Foley type which can be inflated or deflated at will with a liquid medium and which is helpful for inserting quickly the emitting probe, when it is a urethral one, when the balloon is deflated, into the urethra up to the level of the tissues to be treated by thermal effect, at which level said balloon means reaches the bladder, so that, after inflating said balloon means with said liquid medium, the front end of the urethral probe 20 is locked in the bladder neck, thereby

reaching a precise positioning of the microwaves antenna means with regard to the prostate and maintaining this positioning during the whole treatment as clearly seen in Figure 1.

05 The apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that it comprises heat protecting means 22, 30 for protecting the sensitive tissues other than the tissues 12 to be destroyed, such as the prostate 14, said means preferably comprising means forming radioreflecting screen 22, 30.

10 According to a variant embodiment of the invention, the means forming radioreflecting screen comprise a radioreflecting liquid medium, preferably an electrically conductive medium able to reflect the microwaves emitted by the emitting probe means 20 equipped with the microwave emitting device 18.

15 According to a particular variant of embodiment, said radioreflecting conductive solution is injected directly into the patient's bladder 24. In this case, said solution is preferably hypertonic. It can be, for example, a solution with a high ion concentration, such as by using NaCl. In general, suitable conductive solutions are saturated ionic solutions, such as NaCl or
20 nitrate solutions, said solutions are obvious to anyone skilled in the art.

According to another variant of embodiment, one part 22 of the screen forming means is placed at the level of an organ to be protected, in particular the bladder. According to a preferred
25 embodiment, said means forming protection screen for the bladder comprises said urethral balloon 26 provided on the front end 20a of the probe means 20. Said balloon 26 is equipped with inflating means 28 for inflating it with a liquid medium preferably with a radioreflecting conductive solution 23. Said inflating means
30 normally comprise an internal duct 29 extending out towards a flexible tube 30. Said radioreflecting conductive solution may be identical to the previous one and based on saturated NaCl solution.

According to one advantageous embodiment of the emitting probe means according to the invention, said probe means comprises
35 cooling means 32 incorporated to the probe means 20 for lowering

the temperature of the external wall of said probe means 20, namely, in the illustrated case, the walls of the urethra 34. Said cooling means 32 consists, for example, in at least two conduits, respectively an inlet conduit 36 and an outlet conduit 38, containing the cooling medium and communicating with each other at the front of the probe means 20 via a connection conduit 37 clearly shown in Figure 2. Said conduits 36, 38 communicate with flexible tubes 40, 42, respectively a supply tube and a discharge tube for the cooling medium, which may be water.

According to another characteristic of the invention, the urethral emitting probe means 20 is equipped with means 44 for sensing the temperature on or inside the urethral probe means 20. According to an advantageous variant, said temperature sensor 44 comprises a fiber-optic thermometer 46, the optical fibers being isolated by heat-insulating means 48 from the rest of the probe means and in particular from the cooling circuit 36, 38, as illustrated in Figures 2a and 3. Said thermometer comprises a plurality of strands of fibers placed in radially and/or longitudinally offset fashion in the longitudinal direction of the probe means 20, in such a way as to detect the temperature in various radial and/or longitudinal positions of the probe means.

Said thermometer 46 and associated insulating means 48 may be disposed in a longitudinal slot 50 provided in the external surface 21 of the probe means 20.

It will be noted that, advantageously, the front end 20a of the probe means 20 should be rounded to facilitate insertion of the probe means 20 through the urethra and up to the bladder 24, as can be seen in Figure 1.

The microwave generating device 16, as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, comprises an inner conductor 52 constituted by a metallic cable coaxial to the probe means 20 and covered with an electrically insulating sleeve 53 over its whole length, and an outer conductor 54 extending over part of the length of the inner conductor. The emitting microwave antenna means is defined by the front part 52a of the inner conductor 52 free of outer conductor

54. The inner conductor has its front part 52a located at an intermediate part of the probe to leave space for the positioning means 22, the length of the front part 52a forming antenna means is preferably about one fourth of the microwave wavelength. Preferably, the free end of the cable 52a forming microwave emitting antenna ends up under the urethral balloon 26 forming the means protecting the bladder. Said cable 52 forms an emitting antenna which may be for example 20 to 40 mm long and which radiates in all directions about its axis, i.e. over 360° .

Said emitting antenna 52a constituted by the non-insulated part of the cable 52 is connected to a microwave generator apparatus symbolized by the initials M.W.G., emitting preferably at about $1300 \text{ MHz} \pm 50 \text{ MHz}$, and of power adjustable up to 50 W or even 100 W, thereby reaching a most effective thermal effect treatment of the tissues to be treated.

According to a variant of embodiment, the emitting antenna may be rather more complex and comprise shielding portions along the non-insulated part of cable 52, this with a view to preferentially heating certain parts of the prostate.

Figure 2a shows an axial cross-section of the emitting probe means 20, and illustrates the shape and position of each one of the elements constituting the probe means. This figure shows that the conduits 36, 38 containing the cooling medium, such as water, are formed by wide openings extending over an arc of circle of the probe means 20 which latter has a substantially circular or slightly ovoidal cross-section for easy passage through the urethra. It is observed that according to the variant embodiment illustrated in Figure 2a, the temperature sensor 44 and the duct 29 supplying the balloon 26 are situated in substantially the same plane passing through the axis of the probe means, hence of the cable 52, whereas the conduits 36, 38 containing the cooling medium are also arranged symmetrically with respect to said plane of symmetry.

Other variants of structure of the urethral probe means

20 are shown in Figures 4 to 7 in which the same reference numbers increased by 100, are used to designate identical parts or parts having the same function.

05 In the embodiment shown in Figure 4, the urethral probe means designated by the general reference 120 comprises an annular duct 136 coaxial to the probe means 120 communicating with a disc-shaped common duct 137 reaching to a central conduit 138 in which is introduced the microwave-emitting device 18.

10 Referring now to Figure 5, this shows another embodiment of the internal structure of the probe means, of which the general reference number has, in this example, been increased of 200, giving it the reference 220. As shown in this figure, the inlet conduit 236 supplying the cooling medium, occupies an annular sector of the probe means 220, whereas the outlet conduit 238
15 discharging the heated cooling medium, occupies a complementary annular sector, both annular sectors 236, 238 being separated by longitudinal transversal partitions 239, 241. The emitting device 218 is always placed axially with respect to the probe means 220. Figure 5 also shows the conduit 229 supplying the inflating medium,
20 such as for example an electrically conductive liquid, to the balloon provided on the front end of the probe means 220, as well as the temperature sensor 244.

Figure 6 illustrates another variant of embodiment in which the parts which are identical or have the same function have
25 been given the same reference numbers, further increased by 100. According to said Figure 6, four inlet conduits 336 supplying the cooling medium are provided, said conduits occupying annular sectors of the probe means 320 from the periphery 321 to the central longitudinal orifice 353 in which the microwave-emitting
30 device 318 is inserted. The remaining sectors comprise corresponding annular conduits 338 for discharging the cooling medium, a conduit 329 being also provided for inflating the balloon as well as a slot 350 for housing the temperature sensor 344.

35 Referring to Figure 7, this shows yet another variant of

the structure of the probe means of which the reference number has been further increased by 100, making it then 420. Four cooling medium inlet sectors 436 are also provided here, said sectors having rounded edges so that the remaining sectors 438 are
05 substantially cross-shaped, which remaining cooling medium outlet sectors may be intercommunicating or not. The emitting device 418 is also placed in the axis of the probe means 428.

It is therefore understood that various forms of embodiment are possible for the structure of the emitting probe
10 means. The probe means structure such as described and illustrated in Figures 1 through 7, forms an integral part of the invention and is incorporated in the description by way of reference.

The apparatus according to the invention further comprises control means 80 for controlling the positioning of the
15 urethral probe means 20, said control means 80 being preferably incorporated in a rectal probe means 82. Said control means 80 are preferably constituted by an echographic probe 82 of rectal type. Said echographic probe is advantageously connected with a screen-equipped echograph 84. In a variant embodiment, the
20 echographic probe may be connected to a central control device 86 centralizing all the information and capable of automatically controlling the microwave generator device M.W.G. as a function of the recorded temperature data and of any data which may have been programmed by the practitioner, as can be understood from Figure 1.

25 The central control device 86, such as a computer or the like, receives all the temperature data centralized in a thermometry device as well as the temperature data from the cooling device supplying the cooling means of the emitting probe means 20 ; it also give the instructions necessary to the microwave
30 generating device (M.W.G.) as well as to the cooling device with the purpose of either notifying the cooling flow and/or the cooling temperature. According to a variant embodiment, it can also receive the data issued from the echographic probe 82 relatively to the position of the emitting probe means 20 in relation to the
35 prostate.

An interstitial thermometer 100 may also be provided, inserted in the prostate 14, under echographic control, so that when biopsies have to be carried out, it is possible to detect the temperature at which the prostate 14 has been brought by the microwaves emitted by the probe means 20. Such temperature data is of course important to determine the power instructions given by the control device 86 to the microwave generator M.W.G.

The tissues-protecting means according to the invention may comprise a part 90 fast with the rectal probe means 82, for protecting the rectal wall from high temperatures. According to a particularly advantageous embodiment, said screen-forming means 90 fast with the rectal wall from high temperatures. According to a particularly advantageous embodiment, said screen-forming means 90 fast with the rectal probe means comprise an rectal inflatable element 92 forming balloon fixed around the rectal probe 82 on its front end 82a which element is preferably supplied with an inflating liquid, advantageously a radioreflecting liquid medium 94, through a flexible tube 96 preferably identical to that used for inflating the urethral balloon 26 of the urethral probe means. Several temperature sensors 98 may be provided on the rectal probe or inside the balloon 92 for detecting the temperature at the level of the rectal wall 100 facing the prostate 14, the temperature data recorded by said sensors being transmitted to the thermometry device and to the central control device 86, such as a computer or the like.

In particular, said rectal temperature sensors can be used to measure the temperature reaching the rectal wall and to sense the probe of temperature and/or of microwave field generated by the microwaves as a means for detecting a correct position of the rectal probe and/or of the urethral probe.

According to a variant embodiment of the invention, said screen-forming means may comprise at least one wire, parallel to the mean electrical field, which wire is placed preferably in integral fashion with the rectal probe means 82 longitudinally thereto, in the direction of the emitting probe means 20.

Means may also be provided for protecting the sphincter 15 by a balloon system surrounding the probe means 20 similarly to balloon 26, which system can also be supplied by supply means 30.

05 It is obviously possible, according to the invention, to treat efficiently the prostate 14 by thermal effect, and in general to destroy tissues by thermal effect.

10 It is extremely easy with the echographic probe 82 connected with a screen-equipped echograph 84 to control the exact position of the emitting probe means 20 inside the prostate 14 by monitoring the echographic image of the emitting probe means 20 on the screen 84. When the practitioner sees that the emitting probe means is accurately positioned in the prostate 14, he can then trigger manually the control device 86 into operation, for carrying out the thermal effect treatment, the temperature being controlled 15 inside the prostate 14 as well as in the surrounding tissues, and in particular in the rectum, by the various temperature sensors such as 98, 100.

20 It is also possible with the apparatus according to the invention, to protect efficiently the tissues other than the prostate, by various protection means 22, 90. Furthermore, the presence of the cooling means 32 prevents burn form occurring on the walls in contact with the probe means 20, particularly the walls of the urethra 34.

25 The invention also relates to a method for surgically treating tissues 12 by thermal effect, preferably the prostate 14, of the type using a microwave generating device 18 provided in an emitting probe means 20 capable of being introduced in a cavity of the body, wherein the sensitive tissues other than the tissues 12 to be treated are protected from the heat preferably by providing 30 means forming radioreflecting screen 22, 90.

35 According to a variant embodiment of this surgical treatment method, said urethral emitting probe means 20 is inserted in the urethra very quickly up to a level for which the urethral balloon 26 which is of course deflated, reaches the bladder, then the urethral balloon 26 is inflated and a withdrawal movement of

the urethral probe 20 is performed to lock the urethral probe 20 in the bladder neck.

It is preferably provided that one part 22 of said screen-forming means is placed at the level of an organ to be
05 protected, such as the bladder 24 and/or the sphincter 15. This protection can be easily provided by filling the urethral balloon 26 with a cooling liquid and in particular an electroconductive liquid which provides radioreflexion.

According to another advantageous variant of the method
10 of the invention, the positioning of the urethral probe means 20 in relation to the prostate 14 is controlled by inserting a rectal probe means 82 in the rectum.

Advantageously, a protection forming radioreflexing means is also provided for protecting the rectal wall 100 from high
15 temperatures.

This protection is ensured by the rectal balloon 92 inflated with a cooling liquid, in particular an electroconductive liquid.

The power of the microwave and/or the flow of the cooling
20 liquid can be adjusted so as to maintain the urethral temperature below 44.5°C and the rectal temperature below 42.5°C .

Other variant embodiments of the treatment method according to the invention follow from the description given hereinabove with reference to the apparatus.

By way of indication, the total duration of a treatment
25 of the prostate by hyperthermia is normally about 1 hour. The emitting probe means will preferably emit microwaves at a frequency of about $1300\text{ MHz} \pm 50\text{ MHz}$ and at a power which can be adjusted up to 50 W or even 100 W. The length of the actual
30 emitting antenna is for example between 20 and 40 mm, these values being given by way of indication only. It is also possible to work at the old frequency of 915 MHz although this is less efficient than with the invention frequency of about $1300\text{ MHz} \pm 50\text{ MHz}$.

Obviously, the invention also extends to any means constituting technical equivalents of the means described herein, as well as to the combination thereof.

05 According to a specific embodiment, dilation means for temporary or intermittently increasing the outside diameter of the urethral probe are provided, said means being disposed relatively to the probe in such a manner as to enable the dilation of the urethral walls, at least at the level where the tissues are treated, and when so desired. In particular, said dilation means
10 comprise at least one dilation balloon having means for filling and/or emptying the dilation balloon.

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CLAIMS

05 1. An apparatus for the surgical treatment of tissues by thermal effect, in particular prostate, comprising an emitting probe having a front end and a rear end, said emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device, and
10 said external microwave generating device characterized in that said external microwave generating device comprises means for generating microwaves at a frequency of about $1300 \text{ MHz} \pm 50 \text{ MHz}$, and a power effective to heat permanently said tissues to a predetermined temperature for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect.

15 2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said emitting probe is a urethral probe adapted to be inserted in the urethra, an inflatable balloon means is located between said microwave antenna means and said front end, and means for inflating said balloon means, said balloon means reaching the bladder when said urethral
20 probe is positioned in the urethra.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said means for inflating said balloon means comprise an electroconductive liquid forming a radio reflecting screen capable of reflecting the microwaves emitted by said microwave antenna means, thereby
25 protecting the bladder from being damaged by said microwaves.

4. The apparatus of anyone of claims 1 to 3, wherein said probe means comprises cooling means fed with a cooling medium, said cooling means extending up to the full length of the microwave antenna means, thereby further preventing burns on the walls of the
30 urethra in contact with the urethral probe means due to said cooling medium.

5. The apparatus of anyone of claims 1 to 4, comprising :
thermotherapy, in particular prostate, comprising :

35 a) a urethral emitting probe having a front end and a rear end, capable of being inserted in the urethra, said urethral

emitting probe comprising a microwave antenna means located intermediate or in the vicinity of said front end, said microwave antenna means being connected to an external microwave generating device ;

05 b) a rectal probe means comprising control means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means ;

 c) a central control device receiving the information provided by the control means for controlling the positioning of the urethral probe means,

10 d) correcting means for correcting the positioning of the urethral probe means, and

 e) said external microwave generating device being capable of generating microwaves at a frequency of about 1300 MHz \pm 50 MHz, and at a power effective to heat said tissues to a predetermined temperature, for a period of time sufficient to treat said tissues by thermal effect.

15 6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein said rectal probe comprises an echographic probe connected to a image forming device to facilitate the positionning of the urethral probe means, thereby having an echographic control of the surgical treatment of said tissues.

20 7. The apparatus of claims 5 or 6, wherein said urethral probe comprises at least one urethral temperature sensor located in the vicinity of the microwave antenna means for detecting urethral temperature,

25 - said rectal probe comprises at least one rectal temperature sensor for detecting the rectal temperature at the level of the rectal wall facing the tissues to be treated, and transmission means to transmit said temperature data recorded by said urethral and rectal temperature sensors to a thermometry device and to said central control device,

30 - said central control device comprising power and cooling temperature adjusting means to adjust one or both of the power of the microwaves and of the cooling temperature of the cooling means, when the temperature detected is not conform to

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a predetermined temperature range.

05 8. The apparatus of claim 7, comprising providing the rectal probe with an inflatable balloon element mounted around the rectal probe on its front end and with inflating means comprising an inflating liquid medium and feeding means for feeding said liquid medium through said rectal probe inflating means, thereby providing heat protection of the rectal walls.

10 9. The apparatus of claim 8, comprising providing the rectal probe with radio reflecting means to protect the rectal walls from heat.

15 10. The apparatus of anyone of claims 7 to 9, wherein said urethral temperature sensor comprises a plurality of strands of optical fibers placed in radially and/or longitudinally offset fashion in the longitudinal direction of the urethral emitting probe.

20 11. The apparatus of anyone of claims 4 to 10, wherein said urethral probe means comprises cooling means fed with a cooling medium, said cooling means extending up to the full length of the microwave antenna means, said cooling means comprising cooling ducts arranged symmetrically with respect to a symmetry plane of said urethral emitting probe, said urethral temperature sensors and said urethral balloon inflating means being located opposite in the same symmetry plane passing through the axis of the urethral probe means.

25 12. The apparatus of anyone of claims 1 to 11, wherein the power is adjustable up to 100 watts and the temperature is permanently higher than about 45°C.

30 13. The apparatus of anyone of claims 12 or 13, wherein the urethral probe means comprises at least two cooling conduits, communicating with each other at the front end of the probe means via a connection conduit and at a rear end respectively with a supply tube and a discharge tube with the cooling medium.

35 14. The apparatus of anyone of claims 7 to 13, wherein the urethral temperature sensor is located within a longitudinal slot provided in the external surface of the probe means.

15. The apparatus of anyone of claims 1 to 14, wherein the microwave antenna comprises an inner conductor comprising a metallic cable coaxial to the probe means covered by an electrically insulating sleeve over its whole length, and an outer
05 conductor extending over part of the length of the inner conductor, the emitting microwave antenna means being defined by the front part of the inner conductor, which ends to an intermediate level of the emitting probe means.

16. The apparatus of claims 3 and 15, wherein the front
10 part of the inner conductor ends up under the balloon means.

17. The apparatus of anyone of claims 7 to 16, comprising safety devices including a thermometry feed-back system which maintains the temperature at not more than 44.5°C at the level of the urethra walls as measured by the urethral thermosensors, and at
15 not more than 42.5°C , at the level of the rectal walls as measured by the rectal thermosensors.

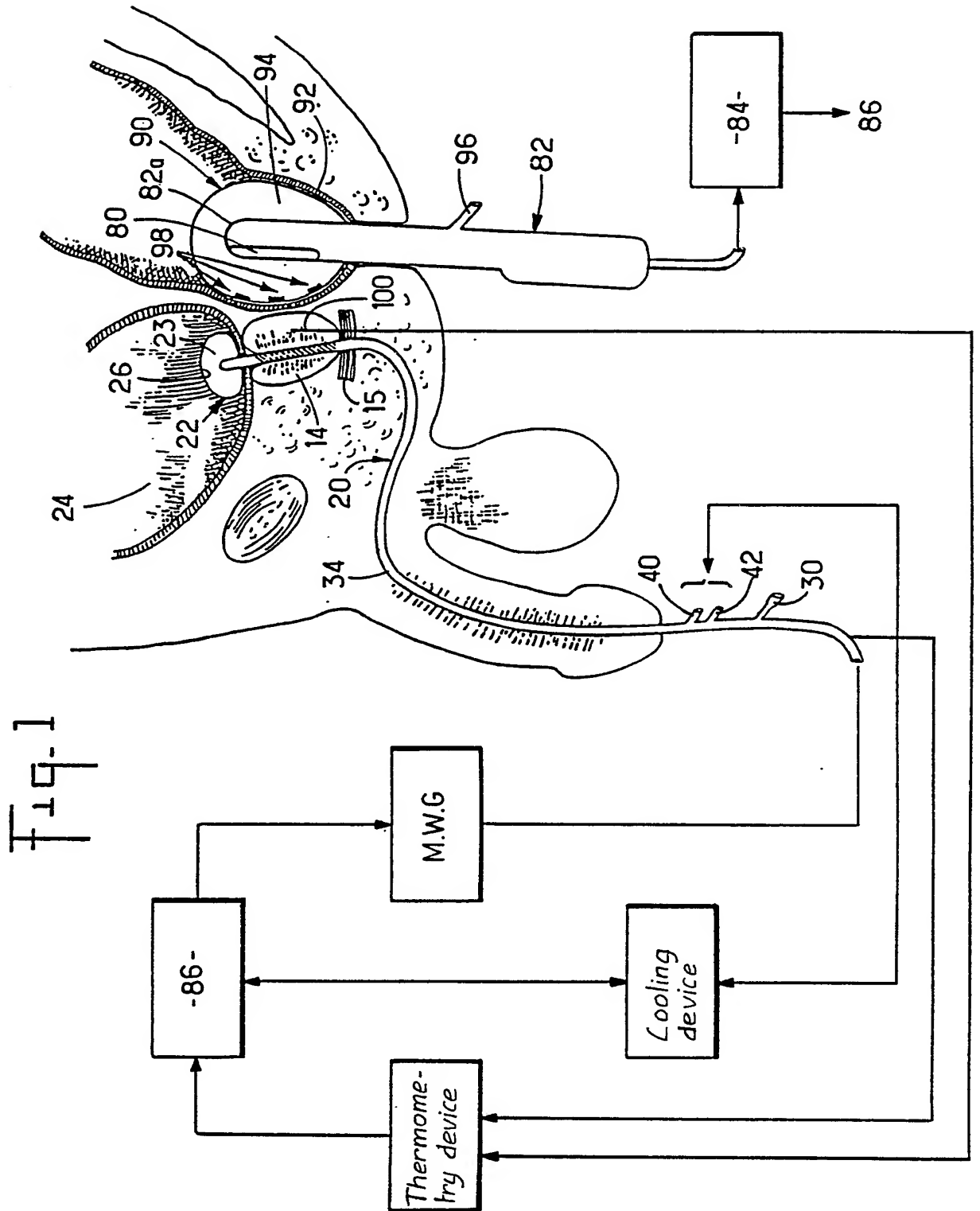
18. The apparatus of claims 1 to 16, wherein the urethral probe comprises dilation means for temporary or intermittently increasing the outside diameter of the urethral probe, said means
20 being disposed relatively to the probe in such a manner as to enable the dilation of the urethral walls, at least at the level where the tissues are treated, and when so desired ; in particular, said dilation means comprise at least one dilation balloon having means for filling and/or emptying the dilation balloon.

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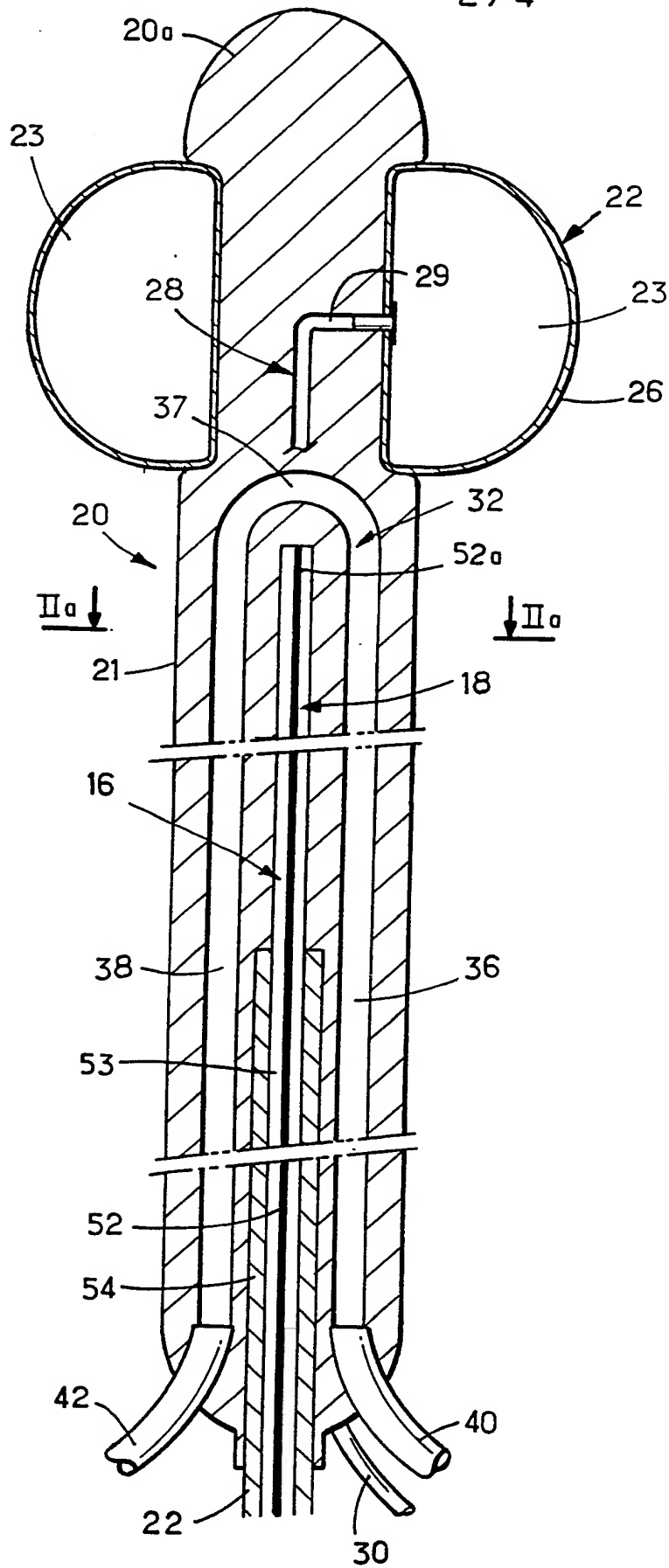


Fig. 2

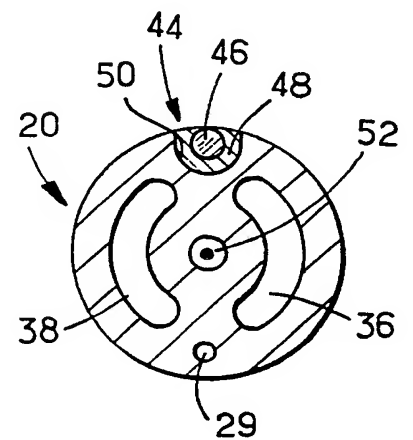


Fig. 2a

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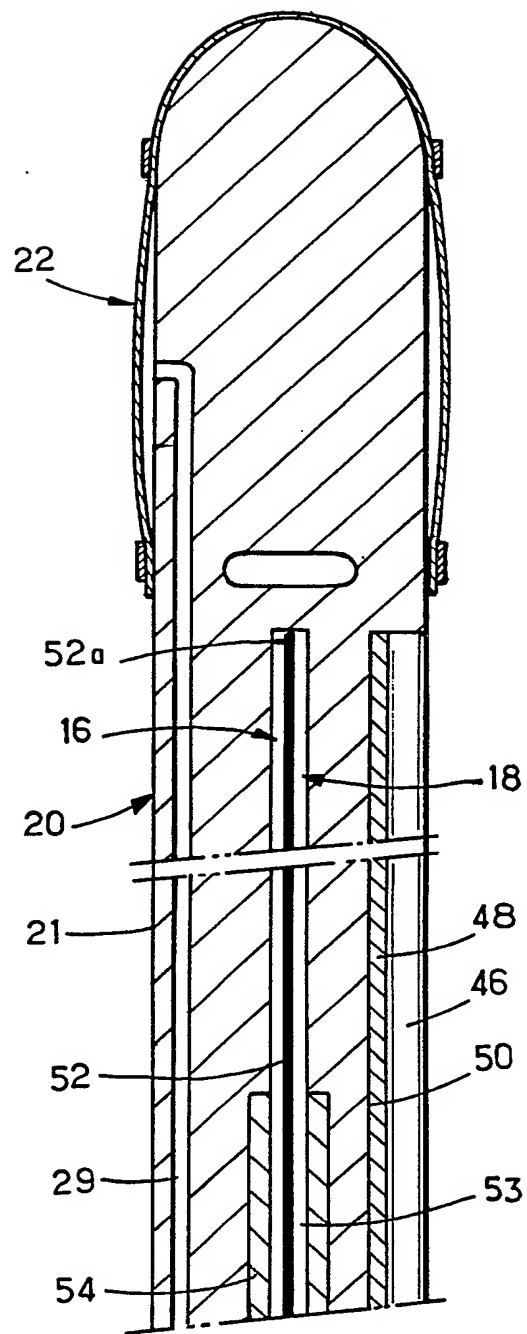


Fig. 3

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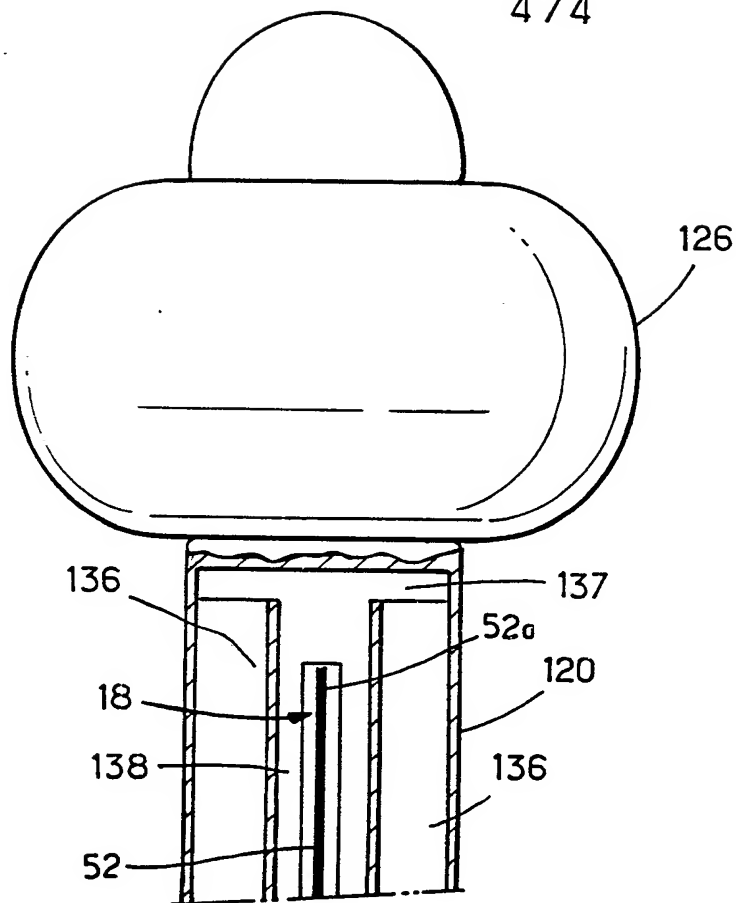


Fig. 4

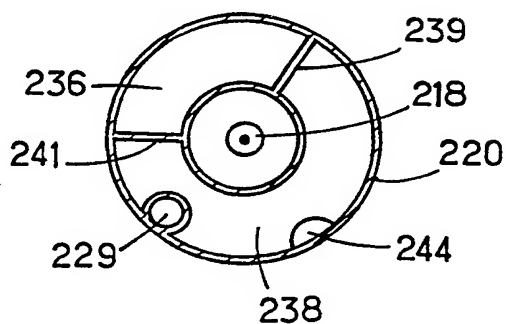


Fig. 5

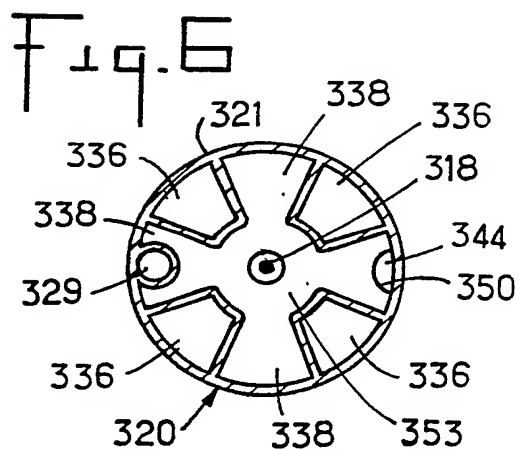


Fig. 6

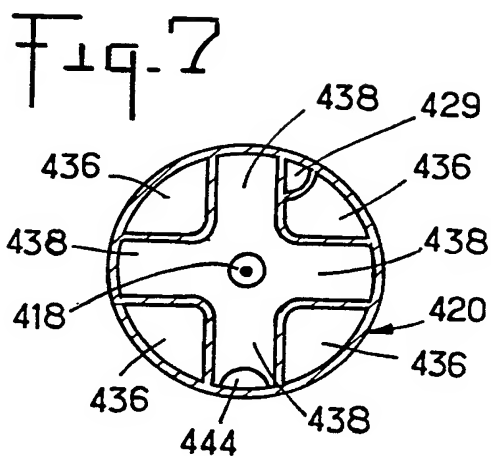


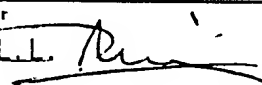
Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 91/00444

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl. 5 A61N5/04 ; A61N5/02		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	A61N	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
P	EP,A,370890 (TECHNOMED) 30 May 1990 see the whole document ---	1-18
X	Proceedings of the IEEE vol. 72, no. 2, February 1984, NEW YORK US pages 224 - 225; Hao Ling et al: "Frequency optimization of focused microwave hyperthermia applicators" see the whole document ---	1
A	(cited in the application) ---	5
X	US,A,4612940 (KASEVITCH) 23 September 1986 see the whole document ---	1, 10, 15
Y		2
A		5, 7, 14

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<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
13 JUNE 1991	10 JUL 1991	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	LEMERCIER D.L.L. 	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X Y A	WO,A,8905609 (ZEIHER) 29 June 1989 see page 5, line 1 - page 9, line 19; figures ---	1.15, 16, 18 2 3, 5, 8, 9
X A	WO,A,8902292 (KASEVITCH) 23 March 1989 see page 5, line 23 - page 6, line 3 see page 7, line 2 - page 17, line 24 see page 26, line 2 - page 28, line 11 ---	1, 10, 15 5, 7, 12, 17
Y	EP,A,248758 (BIODAN) 09 December 1987 see the whole document (cited in the application) ---	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13
Y	EP,A,246176 (BIODAN) 19 November 1987 see the whole document (cited in the application) ---	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9100444

SA 45219

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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13/06/91

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US-A-4612940	23-09-86	None	
WO-A-8905609	29-06-89	DE-A- 3743578 EP-A- 0344279 JP-T- 2502613	13-07-89 06-12-89 23-08-90
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EP-A-246176	19-11-87	JP-A- 63029666 US-A- 4813429	08-02-88 21-03-89